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**The War in Cartoons.** Compiled and edited by George J. Hecht. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 207. \$2.50 net.

The statesman and the warrior are re-enforced in all contemporary wars by patriot artists, who employ cartoons as their weapons and widely circulated newspapers or books as modes of distributing their attack on national enemies. This mode of warfare has its limitations, but it is effective, else why should Germany have put so high a price on the head of Raemaekers, the Dutch journalist. Seeing the value of the cartoonist to the scheme of propaganda work at home and abroad, which the Committee on Public Information, with headquarters in Washington, was charged to execute. Mr. Hecht, working under Mr. Creel, marshaled his company of experts—men like Cesare, Robert Carter, Rollin Kirby, John T. McCutcheon, and lesser-known men. Their response was immediate and its product far-reaching. From the technical or artistic standpoint, the American cartoonist often is second rate or even third class; but he has ideas, convictions, wit and humor, and, if need be, a grim sort of irony; and that he does much to shape public opinion in peace and in war is beyond dispute. Just how he did his work during the war for the cause of the Allied and Associated Powers is shown by this collection of 100 cartoons.

**Victory.** By William Stanley Braithwaite, editor of collection. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Pp. 84. \$1.50 net.

Poems written by thirty-eight authors in the United States at the time of the defeat of Germany appear in this volume, with a foreword by Mr. Roosevelt. They register the natural feelings of persons of more or less distinction who, in most cases, had wished for the United States to fight sooner than it did, and who were of the bellicose school, sympathizing more or less with Mr. Roosevelt in the belief that in the first stages of the war America and her national leader suffered from a "crass and ignoble lack of spirituality." Many of the poems are tributes to great personages of the conflict—men like Albert of Belgium, General Foch, and Cardinal Mercier. Others describe the emotions of the people when victory was announced, and they confidently announce the sure coming of a new day. Some attempt to tell what the returning soldiers think and say. Others, like the poem of Edgar Lee Masters, "The World's Peace," and that of Dana Burnet, "Peace at Morning," sense the social and revolutionary implications of the war and its aftermath. Like most verse of occasion, ordered in this case for use by a Boston journal on a definite day, it lacks the distinction that goes with spontaneous and also with brooded-over verse. Much of it plainly is manufactured, not created. More of it is far more optimistic in tone and temper than it would be were the writers furnishing their copy today. Dana Burnet, possibly because a journalist, was not deluded. The last lines of his poem are—

They have signed the armistice in the Forest of  
Compiègne—  
The task is just beginning. . . .

That is what Clemenceau also said to the House of Deputies.

**Hellenic Conceptions of Peace.** By Wallace E. Caldwell, Ph.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York City. Pp. 139. \$1.25.

This monograph, appearing in the Studies in History edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, is the work of a rising Greek scholar, once of Cornell University, but now of the faculty at Columbia. Its basis historically is a manuscript on Hellenic history prepared by the lamented Prof. George Willis Botsford. The conclusion which the reader comes to after his agreeable task of reading the work is that the city-state patriotism of the lands of ancient Hellas induced a rivalry with consequent devastating wars that at last doomed Hellenic freedom and civilization. Some of the greatest of the Greeks foresaw and foretold the outcome; and it is this tale of prophetic insight and courage, shown by some of the greatest personalities, that gives to what otherwise might be a work of pedantry considerable charm and readability. It is

interesting, for instance, to learn that Sophocles, the dramatist, had a wealthy munitions manufacturer for his father, and with the wealth thus gained the way was made easier for the youth to become a man of letters and teacher of his generation; nor was he without direct experience of war, having been a general and a reconstruction period administrator after the defeat of the Sicilian expedition.

Likewise you get the atmosphere of modernity when you read that Socrates told Glaucon that "preparedness" for war was no protection, for was it not so that though men had built walls, collected armaments, and secured allies, yet they had been attacked and fallen victims to injustice? Aristotle was quite certain that those who brought on wars for selfish reasons or for the sake of war itself were blood-thirsty villains; but clearest-visioned and most consistent in his anti-militarism was Isocrates, who had seen the futility of treaties, secret or open, to make nations really amicable. Use of mercenary troops, imperialistic aims, and burdens of taxation to provide an armed State, he denounced. It was "peace with justice" that he sought.

Professor Caldwell accounts for the failure of the Greeks to learn from their wars the ways of wisdom by their refusal to face and settle the basic problems of interstate relations. Each State cared more for its pride and prestige and its special aims than it did for peace. The federal idea in politics had not taken root, nor the notion of a common tribunal for settlement of conflicting claims in accordance with the highest known ethics.

**Epitome of the Purpose, Plans, and Methods of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.** Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

This is an abstract of the annual report of this Foundation's activities during the year 1919, to be followed each year with a similar analysis, and all edited to meet the needs of the more casual inquirer and to spread more widely than the annual report does definite knowledge of the work of the Endowment. It may be had upon application, for personal use or for distribution. Study of this pamphlet's contents will have an educational effect, even upon persons supposing themselves well informed as to the American peace movement; for it states the facts about a society with the widest practicable range of operation, with a staff of first-rank expert advisers and investigators, and an organization prolific in publication of definitive editions of "peace" classics and of special reports and monographs dealing with many of the primary and secondary problems of international relations.

During the war, but especially following the entry of the United States, the Division of International Law devoted much of its time and resources to special work for the Department of State. It also published or contributed to the publication of a series of works "which furnish the same kind of foundation for effective consideration of questions which arise in a peace conference that Madison's Notes and Elliot's Debates and the earlier history of the development of constitutional law in the United States furnish for the consideration of interstate questions in America." The Committee of Research of the Division of Economics and History has enabled the division to publish nine volumes that have their warrant in an "effort to promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it." Fifteen out of a planned for series of twenty-five volumes dealing with contemporary economic phases of the war with Germany have been written by well-known economists and publicists, and published. Much material gathered in all belligerent countries for an economic history of the war has been assembled and plans are now in the making for preparation of the history itself. The Division of Intercourse and Education, with the support of which the American Peace Society is able to do its work, has for its aim the diffusion of information, the cultivation of friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and the increase of knowledge and understanding by the several nations. During the past year it has published the complete record of the reception in the United States in 1917 of the Imperial Japanese Mission